HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON INVENTIONS, INDUSTRIALIZATION, IMMIGRATION AND URBANIZATION**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a factor that encouraged industrialization in the United States during the late 1800s?**

A. abundant energy resources

B. inventions and innovations

C. cheap labor from immigrants

D. European investments

**Matching Section**. Major US Cities and their Industries.

**A. Pittsburgh**

**B. Detroit**

**C. Chicago**

**D. New England**

\_\_\_\_\_2. This city was known for its steel production.

\_\_\_\_\_3. This geographic region was the heart of the textile industry.

\_\_\_\_\_4. The meatpacking industry was centered in this city.

\_\_\_\_\_5. The automobile industry was one the leading business in this area.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The “Bessemer Process” was a method to make a stronger version of –**

A. copper

B. glass

C. steel

D. roofing shingle

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the following inventions *WAS NOT* patented by Thomas Alva Edison?**

A. motion picture machine

B. the electric light bulb

C. the phonograph

D. the telegraph

**\_\_\_\_\_8. He was both the inventor of the telephone and the founder of the nation’s first ever telephone company – which he named after himself!**

A. Cyrus Field

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. Samuel F.B. Morse

D. Ulysses S. Grant

**\_\_\_\_\_9. He used the assembly line to mass produce the Model-T – an automobile he nicknamed the “Tin Lizzy” and would make in “any color you like, as long as it’s black!”**

A. Ransom E. Olds

B. Charles Duryea

C. Henry Ford

D. Franz Benz

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which of the following results *WAS NOT* a major effect of the completion of the transcontinental railroad?**

A. Native Americans way of life was

ended due to the slaughter of the

buffalo.

B. The cattle ranching industry began,

relying on trains to take animals to

market.

C. Chinese immigrants were brought to

California to construct the rails.

D. California became a state in the

Union.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Businesses which are owned by shareholders and run by a board of directors – with the express purpose of making as much money as possible in the long term – are called –**

A. sole proprietorships

B. monopolies

C. corporations

D. partnerships

**\_\_\_\_\_12. One company which completely controls an entire industry – running all competitors out of business, and charging prices as high as they care to – is called a –**

A. trust

B. corporation

C. monopoly

D. sole proprietorship

**\_\_\_\_\_13. A combination of businesses which attempt to control the market by reducing competition and raising prices is called a –**

A. partnership

B. trust

C. monopoly

D. corporation

**An Industrial Leader**

* Owner of the Homestead Steel Plant
* Leader of the Steel Industry
* Scottish Immigrant who rose from poverty to vast wealth.
* Philanthropist who gave away his fortune.
* Founder of many public libraries across the USA.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. All of the statements in the text box above describe –**

A. Cornelius Vanderbilt

B. John D. Rockefeller

C. Andrew Carnegie

D. Henry Ford

**\_\_\_\_\_15. He was the founder of the Standard Oil Trust, a company which dominated the oil refining business for decades –**

A. John D. Rockefeller

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. Zachery A. Cheever

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt

**CHARACTERISTICS OF A SPECIFIC PLACE OVER TIME**

* Increases in population and population density – sometimes due to immigration or movement from rural regions.
* Improved transportation systems.
* Industrialization – creating more jobs for men and women in the region.
* Building of skyscrapers, bridges, or other architecture to facilitate increase in population.

**\_\_\_\_\_16. All of the characteristics listed in the box above are indications that this process is occurring –**

A. assimilation

B. urbanization

C. the “Bessemer Process”

D. transubstantiation

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Overcrowded apartment buildings with poor sanitation, drafty doors and windows, and cramped spaces – usually located in the poorest neighborhoods – are called –**

A. tenements

B. barrios

C. projects

D. rentals

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Poor neighborhoods which are littered with trash, overcrowded, and dangerous due to disease and high crime rates are called –**

A. tenements

B. slums

C. ethnic neighborhoods

D. communes

**\_\_\_\_\_19. This woman set up a famous settlement house in Chicago, IL in 1886, where she provided day care for children, taught young immigrant women how to read and write, and helped to provide job skills –**

A. Mother Jones

B. Jane Addams

C. Francis Perkins

D. Carry Nation

**\_\_\_\_\_20. Crowded urban factories where workers toiled long hours in dangerous conditions and for low pay were called -**

A. sweatshops

B. tenements

C. manifestos

D. finishing plants

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a goal of labor unions during the 19th Century?**

A. higher wages

B. the eight (8) hour work day

C. better safety conditions

D. opportunities for child labor

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which of the following methods *WAS NEVER USED* by labor unions to achieve their goals?**

A. collective bargaining

B. strikes

C. hiring of strikebreakers

D. sit-ins and protests

**A 19TH CENTURY LABOR UNION**

* Founded in the 1860s by Terence V. Powderly.
* Open to all working men and women – including African-Americans .
* It’s main goal was the establishment of the eight (8) hour work day.
* The union rarely went on strike, preferring to hold public rallies and demonstrations.

**\_\_\_\_\_23. Which 19th Century labor union is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Knights of Labor

B. American Federation of Labor

C. Congress of Industrial Organizations

D. American Railroad Workers Union

**\_\_\_\_\_24. During this event in Chicago, workers from the McCormick Harvesting Company were protesting a wage cut when a bomb exploded – killing several police officers. The striking workers were blamed, although no evidence was brought against them proving they had committed the crime.**

A. The Railroad Strike of 1877

B. The Haymarket Square Riot

C. The Ludlow Massacre

D. The Homestead Plant Strike

**\_\_\_\_\_25. People who are opposed to all forms of government – and occasionally use violent force to overthrow governments – are called –**

A. totalitarians

B. anarchists

C. fascists

D. civil disobedience advocates

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Andrew Carnegie cut the wages of his employees in 1892, and when they went on strike to protest, he fired the men and replaced them with strikebreakers. The violence and bloodshed which resulted is known as –**

A. The Pullman Strike of 1894

B. The Homestead Strike of 1892

C. The Ludlow Massacre

D. The Johnstown Flood

**\_\_\_\_\_27. When workers at a sleeping car company had their wages slashed, but did not see any decrease in their rents or prices at the company store, they went on strike. Soon railroad workers across the nation supported their cause.**

A. The Railroad Strike of 1877

B. The Ludlow Massacre

C. The Pullman Strike of 1894

D. The Haymarket Square Riot

**\_\_\_\_\_28. He was the leader of the American Railroad Workers Union who instructed his men not to load or unload any trains with sleeping cars attached. Eventually, he went to jail for obstruction of justice!**

A. Samuel Gompers

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. James Hoffa

**\_\_\_\_\_29. He was the founder of the American Federation of Labor, and he sought the right to collective bargaining, higher wages, and safer working conditions for his followers –**

A. Eugene V. Debs

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Samuel Gompers

D. John Lewis

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which of these was goal of the American Federation of Labor?**

A. public school funding

B. safer working conditions

C. mandatory overtime

D. management training

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**UNIT THREE. Immigration and Change.**

**\_\_\_\_\_31. The growth of cities in the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s was caused by –**

A. migration of African-Americans to

larger cities in the North.

B. immigration to the United States by

European and Asian immigrants.

C. the development of industries in

major cities to provide jobs.

D. All of these

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a method of transportation which made travel to and within major cities easier in the late 1800s and early 1900s?**

A. the automobile

B. the electric trolley car

C. elevated trains

D. airplane flights

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Andrew Carnegie provided the steel which was required in order to build this enormous bridge, which connected New York City with its “twin city” across the harbor –**

A. Queens

B. the Bronx

C. Brooklyn

D. Staten Island

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Once steel I-beams began to be mass produced, the construction of these towering, high rise buildings began to be more common –**

A. condominiums

B. duplexes

C. skyscrapers

D. municipal parks

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Reportedly started by Mrs. O’Leary’s cow – which kicked over the milking lantern – this disaster was fueled by high winds and debris which littered the city’s streets –**

A. The San Francisco Fire of 1906

B. The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

C. The Chicago Fire of 1871

D. The Beanery Fire of 1903

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Jane Addams established this settlement house in downtown Chicago in order to help poor immigrant families as they adjusted to life in the United States.**

A. The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory

B. The Spaghetti Warehouse

C. The Hull House

D. The Gardner’s Garden

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Which of the following *IS NOT* considered a reason for the growth of cities in the United States?**

A. The Homestead Act of 1862

B. immigration to the US from Europe

C. excellent harbors to encourage trade

D. industrialization & job opportunities

**\_\_\_\_\_38. Which of the following was a reason why immigrants left Europe to find homes in the United States?**

A. the Irish potato famine of the 1840s

B. wars and religious persecution

C. land shortages and scarcity of jobs

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a reason immigrants came to the United States?**

A. The Homestead Act – abundant land

B. The Bill of Rights – religious freedom

C. economic opportunity

D. immigration acts of Congress

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Immigrants who came to the United States from Northern and Western Europe, spoke the English language, and practiced Protestant Christian faiths were –**

A. “New Immigrants”

B. “Old Immigrants”

C. “Exodusters”

D. Nativists

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Steerage class was a(n) –**

A. first class ticket on a passenger ship

B. second class seat on a train

C. airline ticket

D. below decks ticket for poor

immigrants.

**IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES**

* From Southern or Eastern Europe and Asian nations.
* Spoke languages which were not related to English; they were rarely exposed to English.
* Used different alphabets – Greek, Cyrillic, or Arabic; Chinese or Japanese.
* Practiced diverse religious faiths, the Russian Orthodox Church, Greek Orthodox, Judaism, Buddhism, or Shintoism.

**\_\_\_\_\_42. All of the statements in the textbox above accurately describe –**

A. Nativists

B. “Old Immigrants”

C. “New Immigrants”

D. Illegal Immigrants

**\_\_\_\_\_43. Immigrants arriving from Europe to New York Harbor were usually processed through –**

A. Montreal

B. custom’s at JFK Airport

C. Ellis Island

D. Angel Island

**\_\_\_\_\_44. Immigrants arriving from Europe to San Francisco Bay were processed at this immigration station –**

A. The San Diego – Tijuana Border

B. Angel Island

C. Seattle Customs House

D. Ellis Island or Castle Garden

**\_\_\_\_\_45. Which factor *WAS NOT* a reason immigrants settled in ethnic neighborhoods?**

A. the language was the same as home.

B. the restaurants were just like home.

C. families like their own lived there.

D. public schools taught in their native

language in these neighborhoods.

**\_\_\_\_\_46. The process of becoming more American by learning the English language, US History, and the customs, traditions, rights, and responsibilities of the United States is called –**

A. nativism

B. common school movement

C. assimilation

D. urbanization

**\_\_\_\_\_47. Anti-immigrant hatred, or the belief that the United States should be for native born citizens only, was a typical belief of –**

A. Nativists

B. progressives

C. supporters of compulsory education

D. labor unions

**\_\_\_\_\_48. Which group of immigrants was banned from coming to the United States in the Exclusion Act of 1882?**

A. Japanese

B. Chinese

C. Greek

D. Russian

**\_\_\_\_\_49. The main goal of compulsory education in the United States was to –**

A. end child labor in coal mines.

B. teach immigrants American customs.

C. teach African-Americans Christianity.

D. teach students to work in factories.

**\_\_\_\_\_50. Which group was most responsible for the establishment of public schools in the South during the late 1800s?**

A. Horace Mann’s Common Schools

B. the state governments

C. the Freedman’s Bureau

D. the Catholic Church

**\_\_\_\_\_51. What contribution did steel baron Andrew Carnegie make to education in towns across the United States?**

A. He wrote reading books.

B. He taught math in Pittsburgh.

C. He founded Pittsburgh University.

D. He built libraries across the USA.

**Matching***. Place the letter of each American author in the blank next to his or her description or works.*

**A. Mark Twain**

**B. Jack London**

**C. Kate Chopin**

**D. Stephen Crane**

\_\_\_\_\_52. This Southern American writer was the author of *The Awakening*, a novel about an unhappy Southern belle.

\_\_\_\_\_53. He wrote *The Call of the Wild* and *Seawolf*, and most of his novels featured man versus nature as a theme.

\_\_\_\_\_54. He was the author of *The Red Badge of Courage* and *Maggie*; his work featured the struggles of the individual against powerful forces in society.

\_\_\_\_\_55. This humorist included serious themes in his works – not so much in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, but definitely in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

**\_\_\_\_\_56. The publisher of the *New York World*, one of the United States leading newspapers during the late 1800s, was –**

A. William Randolph Hearst

B. Joseph Pulitzer

C. Rupert Murdoch

D. William Reading

**\_\_\_\_\_57. Sensational, exaggerated, and often simply untrue reporting which was “dumbed down” for poor readers was called –**

A. slander

B. libel

C. gerrymandering

D. yellow journalism

**EXCERPT FROM “THE NEW COLOSSUS” by Emma Lazarus**

“Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

**\_\_\_\_\_58. On which national monument is the passage above written?**

A. The Brooklyn Bridge

B. The Jefferson Memorial

C. The Smithsonian Museum

D. The Statue of Liberty



**\_\_\_\_\_59. In the political cartoon above, the artist is attempting to show the United States of America’s mixed feeling about –**

A. the Bill of Rights

B. health care

C. “New Immigrants”

D. labor unions



**\_\_\_\_\_60. The artist who drew this political cartoon believes that the United States’ greatest threat is immigration from –**

A. Ireland

B. China

C. Southern and Eastern Europe

D. Russia

**ESSAY CHOICES FOR THE COMBINED UNIT TWO AND THREE EXAM**

1. Explain how inventions and the businessmen who used them changed the way Americans lived during the late 1800s and early 1900s. In your answer, choose no less than three (3) inventions, explain how the invention was made profitable by either the inventor or another entrepreneur, and discuss how the product or innovation change life in the United States either for the good or for the worse.

2. What factors led to the growth of major cities in the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s? How did the growth of cities make the United States a greater and more powerful nation? In what ways did the growth of cities damage the environment or cause harm to our nation’s people? Should urbanization be encouraged in America today? Why or why not?

3. Consider the role of immigration in the establishment of the United States. List at least three (3) ***push factors*** which encouraged European or Asian immigrants to leave their nations and seek a home in the United States. List at least three (3) ***pull factors*** which encouraged immigration to the United States. Then, describe the conditions many immigrants faced upon arrival. Was the United States a land of opportunity for most immigrants? Consider Emma Lazarus’ poem, “The New Colossus.” Did Americans live up to the welcoming and hopeful sentiment expressed in the poem?